THE SPANISH REVOLUTION.

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY RESOLVED UPON.

[Special Dispatch to THE TRIBUNE.] MADRID, Feb. 5 .- As the time for the meeting of the Constituent Cortes-the 1Ith of February-is near at hand, the Provisional Government are busy completing the draft of a new Constitution, which they will recommend to the Cortes for adoption. Little is as yet known of the articles of their draft, but the Abolitionists, who embrace men of all political parties, have at length succeeded in obtaining from the Government the official assurance that their draft will contain a clause prohibiting Slavery in all the Spanish possessions. The best method of freeing the slaves is to be left altogether to the decision of the Cortes. As it is known that the Liberal Unionists, the Progressists, and the Republicans are generally in favor of the immediate abolition of Slavery, and that even some of the Absolutists favor such a measure, it is expected that the Conatituent Cortes will adopt this article of the new Constitution by an overwhelming majority.

THE ELECTIONS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.] Madrid, Jan. 19 .- You might have been in Madrid these last three days without suspecting that an election was going on. The city was quiet; there was no appearance of unusual excitement in the streets, and there was no revolution. The Spaniard is inflammable enough at times, but in politics he seems to take a good deal of kindling. If his omelette is not cooked to his liking he will set a whole café in a blaze; but when an election occurs that is to decide the fate of a Government, he is dignified and impassive. In vain are the newspapers filled with passionate appeals, and the walis covered with placards which, from their color, appear to be announcements of a bull-fight. One is tempted to say they would excite more interest if they were. You see your sluggish Spaniard quicken his pace, loosen the thick folds of his cloak, and glance eagerly at the bright-red poster. On discovering that it is merely an invitation to vote, he relapses into his usual languid indifference, and wishes March would come, for before March there will be no first-class fight, and the elections are but a slight solace to his impatience. A few selfish men who want to perpetuate their power, a few earnest men who lead the Republican party and want to found a free government, a few priests just emerging into daylight from the shade they thought it prudent to cherish after the revolution, 20,000 office-holders recently appointed-among these the election excites interest but among the mass of the Madrid bourgeoisie very little. In the country there is more vivacity. In Republican cities like Barcelona and Seville, in Cadiz and Malaga, homes of the latest martyrs to liberty, and in many districts of Andalusia and other provinces, a full vote is likely to be polled. Here in this dreary capital of Spain, about 47,000 out of 70,000 registered voters have taken the trouble to go to the ballot-boxes. It is not a good sign, but before we despair of Spain, it is well to remember that Madrid is not its representative but its excep-

There is a kind of solemnity about the elections, nevertheless. The riot of the polling-booths in an English borough is as different as possible from the gravity of Madrid, and equally different is the bustling animation of an American contest. The polls for one district are in the building where the Deputies meet. A uniform or two is about the door A man who looks like a mouchard scrutinizes you sharply as you pass in. You turn to the right, then to the left; nobody to show you the way-nobody else going in. In a room on one side, half a dozen men are chatting by the fire-smoking, of course; hats and cloaks on, equally of course. On a table in the middle are fifteen or twenty little heaps of ballots, assorted with some care-for, though there are but two candidatures, the Madrilenians have found out what a split-ticket is. Out of the fifteen or twenty you may choose at your leisure-if you happen to be able to read. Nobody will either assist or molest you, urge you to vote for one or dissuade you from another. When a man comes in whose shy looks prove that he cannot tell one bailot from another, some one of the five or six hats, and cloaks and cigarettes will help him-but only one, observe. There is not the smallest appearance of rivalry or contest. When he gets his ballot, he bows, thanks his assistant, passes from this smoky room by the smoky on into another smoky room, carpeted, paneled with marble-furnished in mahogany, five grave gentlemen awaiting him, pen in hand, cigarette in mouth. Of goes his hat, he bows, advances timidly through the great room with a little too obvious fear of treating the carpet and the conclave disrespectfully, undergoes interrogatories, sees mysterious writings done in big folios, gives his ballot to Rhadamanthus, who hands it to Mines, who puts it into the mahogany ballot box. Then Minos hands what seems to be receipt to the quivering elector, who has undergon this torture alone in the big room, and who slipe stealthily away with a sense of relief mingled with the pride of having done his duty. I observed my friend and escort nod to the man as he fled. "Do you know him ?" "Oh, yes, he is my tailor." "Ask him how be voted." The answer is prompt: "For the Government, of course."

On the morning of the day after the three days' roting closed, the papers are without returns. How should they get them when the Government locks up the telegraph ? They printed on the 19th dispatches from Paris dated the 16th, adding in a note that the use of the wires for election purposes prevented the earlier transmission of news. One or two papers have a few scattering figures, but nothing they ven ture to call trustworthy. But I am told the Provi sional Government sent and received 2,000 message on Sunday and Monday. We were promised important returns this morning, and before I have to close this letter something will be published, perhaps by this paternal administration. The Republican had some news last night. I know not how they got itestimates, mostly, no doubt. They believed they had chosen 70 members, not including Andalusia which is the Republican stronghold. Later in the evening I met a high official, and his statement was that the Republicans had chosen less than 70, including Andalusia. I venture to predict that the Govern ment has flooded Europe with telegrams proclaim ing a victory of its own partisans, and that you have or will have, what purports to be a statement of the result before it is known in Madrid. But I hope you have learned to doubt all Spanish telegrams. The official Gaerta de Madrid of this morning filled rather more than two of its large pages with what at the first glance looked like election returns, but they were not exactly that. They were lists of places throughout Spain where brood-mares had been successfully covered-surely a very remarkable kind of

WEDNESDAY, 20th .- Considering that we had no returns yesterday morning, the number received last night and to-day is surprising. We get no figures except from Madrid, but many names of deputies thosen are given, and others guessed at from many places not reported. A monarchical authority makes the following estimate of the result, which cannot he based on complete returns, neither is its classifica-

tion to be depended on. I give it as the only one of any kind yet made:

This must be taken with many qualifications. Returns to come in will carry the Republican figures above 100. The colonies alone are expected to send 20 Republicans in addition to those above reckoned, and there will be others from the home towns not yet received. A more careful sifting of the returns will considerably modify the distribution of parties. Great numbers of new men are chosen whose names are unknown to well-informed men of their own ranks. Many of them will prove doubtful adherents of the parties to which they nominally belong. Party lines are not drawn rigidly because parties are breaking up and reforming in the midst of a revolution and under a shifty regime. Probably the Liberal Unionists are rated too high in the above estimate, but they and the Absolutists, and Isabella's partisans are all to be regarded as a reactionary body. Between the Esparterists and the Progressists there can be little divergence, and again between many of the Progressists and the Republicans there will be a close sympathy. Events may throw the two parties into one, in which case a section of the Progressists would go off to the reactionary party. The Government reckon the Progressists as their adherents, but that is a fictitious estimate. Serrano is a Liberal Unionist, and included in the 80 members credited to that party. Prim is set down among the Progressists, yet both ran on the same ticket in Madrid. On the other hand, the Progressists coalesced with the Republicans in Seville and elsewhere, and it is impossible to say how large a section of the Progressists who are nominally democratic menarchists will finally be found ranged in the Republican ranks. The Republicans have element of strength to be found in no other party. They know what they want. They are perhaps the only party that can be carled compact, and a compact minority of 100 members will have an immense power in an assembly wherein no party has an absolute majority. It speaks well for the Republicans that they estimated their own strength so accurately before the elections. Their list of members elected varies little from the list made out beforehand. The Government would not allow them more than 60 or 70, and reckoned its own supporters at 300-a figure they will not approach. It must still be some days before full returns are received, and longer before the significance of

The Republican strength is chiefly in the cities. Madrid being the most important exception. Barcelona, Seville, Malaga, Cadiz, Lerida, Valencia, and Zarogosa choose full delegations of Republicans. Madrid elects the Government coalition ticket, including five Ministers, the Mayor, and Becenaman who is giving mathematical lessons at ten dollars a month, and has refused office spite of his sympathy with the existing administration. There must be something good in him. The rural districts, without newspapers, unable to read if they had them, manipulated by priests and by the officials of a centralized administration, have shown little Republican sympathy. The Progressists, spite of their numerical strength, are chagrined by the defeat of many of their leading men. The Republicans have lost, I think, not one of theirs. They put forward their seven chiefs for Madrid, but since they had not the smallest hope of carrying Madrid they nominated the same men elsewhere. Orense is returned from Valencia, Castelar from Lerida, Garrido from Cadiz, Mayall and Figueros from Barcelona. Cadiz and Malaga are Republican-mark that. Cadiz, I rejoice to say, returns at the head, of her delegation that Fermin Salvochea who was at the head of the Republican insurgents, and who showed equal courage at the barricades and before the military tribunal that meant to shoot him but have not dared, and will not. Not many of the Republicans are known beyond the provinces which elect them. The party is new, naturally most of its representatives are new men also. Considering what character of Spain's old politicians is, one may be glad of an infusion of fresh blood from the people The new men may have less experience in legislation or administration, but there is at least a chance that they will be patriotic and honest-that they will neither sell nor rob her, as the monarchical leaders have done without seruple.

them can be determined.

Espartero is chosen from Logrofio, his home, and, curiously enough, Olozaga is elected by the same town, although the two are personal enemies, and Clozaga is so unpopular that it was believed he could fnd no constituency. The leading legislators among the nominal Progressists will be mostly the Ministers Prim, Figuerola, Zorrilla, Sagasta, and so onother names being of some significance in Spain, but not much in America. Rivera, the Mayor of Madrid, has plenty of energy and talent, but is a renegade Republican, and hates the party he has betraved. The Absolutists send a couple of noted ecclesiastics, the Bishop of Jaca and the Archbishop of Santiago. Nocedal, perhaps their most celebrated champion, is defeated.

There have been no important disturbances. Spain voted for the first time under what was called universal suffrage. There are 3,619,642 registered electors, being 23-100 of the population. The excluded electors from 21 to 25 would have added 647,000 to this number-and would also have added 20 or 30 or more members to the Republican phalanx. The perfectly arbitrary decree of the Government shut them out. In 1865 there were 318,000 electors, with a property qualification. It is a long stride, but the foot comes down firmly. Only last week Marshal Serrano said: "Three months ago, the Spaniards were 16,000,000 of slaves; to-day, they are 16,000,000 of madmen." That is his view of the situation-tha view of a weak man inclined to violent measures. believing in the old tradition of ruling by the sword. There is a good deal of method in the madness.

A statement-very important if true-comes to me as I close this letter, that the Government mean to proclaim liberty of worship, absolutely. They have got all they can hope for out of the clerical party. Olozaga's treaty, or whatever it was, with the Nuncio worked its purpose. Now the clericals are to be thrown overboard and another allliance formed. The trick was not creditable to the Government, but the boon to Spain will be immense if only it be sincerely offered and the policy can be maintained.

CANADA.

THE ST. PATRICK'S HALL CATASTROPHE-THIRTY PERSONS INJURED-THE STORM.

MONTREAL, Canada, Feb. 5.-Further investigations show that no lives were lost by the St. Patrick's Iall catastrophe. About 30 persons are injured, and many seriously. About midnight the company, numbermany seriously. About midnight the company, numberabout 150, were startled by a sharp crack like a pistol shot, and in a few moments a second and louder report was heard, when the plaster began to fail. A panic seized the crowd, and a rush was made for the stairs, the most of them making good their escape. The roof was of massive iron, surmounted by the statue of St. Patrick. This calanity is attributed to the hasty manner in which the hall was creeted. A violent snow storm has prevailed here for the past two days. All the trains are blocked upland no mails have been received for 45 hours. In the neighborhood of Ottawa and Quebec the storm has also been very severe.

A DEN OF THIEVES BROKEN UP. TORONTO, Feb. 5 .- A gang of desperado TORONTO, Feb. 5.—A gaing of desperadoes, among whom were three penitentiary convers, were discovered to-day in a little but on an island in the lake. They threatened to shoot the detectives who went to arrest them, and while the detectives sent for assistance, the thieves escaped in boats. On entering the but large quantities of stolen articles lately reported to the police, were found. Last night the officers of the 29th Regiment gave a brilliant ball, at which a large number of distinguished officers of the American army were present. The snow-storm has now ceased and trains are running on time.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT SCRANTON, PENN.-SEV-ERAL PERSONS INJURED.

SCHANTON, Penn., Feb. 5 .- A passenger train on the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad ran off the track at Beach-Haven, this morning. Many persons were injured, but not fatally. The Hop. Galusha A. Grow was severely burned.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1869.

WASHINGTON.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD-PROCEEDINGS IN SEN-ATE AND HOUSE--THE CASE OF FLORENCE SCANNELL-THE ANNEXATION OF ST. DO-MINGO-THE CHARGES AGAINST SECRETARY SEWARD-THE NATIONAL BANKS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 5, 1869 Senator Howard laid before the Senate Committee on Pacific Railroads, at their meeting to-day, the draft of the bill already agreed upon for additional lines to the Pacific. A long and animated discussion occurred on the question of reconsidering their action in excluding from the Omnibus bill the Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division. A motion was made to add this road to the which was carried by a vote of next question to three. The raised was a proposition for a line of road on the thirty-second parallel, which is strongly urged by Southern Senators and members. The Committee agreed that the Trunk line through New-Mexico and Arizona, from the Point of Junction east of Albuquerque, with the Southern line from Arkansas, be built and controlled jointly by the two companies, viz. The Atlantic and Pacific Railroad and the Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division. In the discussion before the Committee, it was stated that the total amount of interest paid by the United States to Jan. 1, 1869, inclusive, on all bonds issued to the Eastern Division Road, as shown by the thooks of the Treasury Department, was \$639,305 56, while the Government transportation over this line, which, under the new plan of aid proposed by their Committee, would, in addition to all proceeds of land sales, be retained by the United States to protect its guaranty, was \$1,033,569 94. This economy in transportation has been secured while the road was being constructed. The Company claimed that, but for the railroad, the same tunnage would have been carried in wagons, at a cost of about three times this amount,

In the Senate, to-day, an order was passed providing for evening sessions until the Constitutional amendment now pending is disposed of. Mr. Hendricks gave the plea of ill health as a cause for the request that no vote be taken during the evening sessions, but the Senate could not be brought to believe that the nation should suffer for the convenience of one man. Mr. Stewart hopes to get a vote by to-morrow night at the latest, and if he can get his friends to sit it out, has no doubt on the subject. The bill of Mr. Trumbull to further carry into effect our treaty stipulations with foreign Governments relative to the extradition of criminals was passed. It is designed to prevent the recurrence of such scenes as that in Indiana, where the Express robbers, delivered up by the Canadian authorities, were taken from the custody of the United States officials and hung by the mob. At o'clock the Suffrage amendment was taken up, and debated by Messrs. Williams, Sumner, and Vickers. The argument of Mr. Williams was brief, but clear and forcible; while the polished effort of Mr. Sumner cannot fail of great effect. Mr. Vickers, whom it is feared will be a formidable rival of Garrett Davis, had not concluded when the hour for taking the recess arrived.

At 7 o'clock there was no quorum of Senators, and Vickers declined to go on with his prosy talk, and kept the Senate waiting an hour and 20 minutes before a quorum could be obtained. None of the Southern Senators were present at first, although, as Mr. Stewart said, it was a matter in which they were most deeply interested. It is understood that the social attractions elsewhere caused the absence of so many Senators. The messengers of the Sergeant-at-Arms were compelled to bring Senators from scenes of enjoyment to the, no doubt, less congenial sphere of their duties. Vickers went on, when he had secured a quorum; but if his object was to have listeners' he failed miserably, for his only hearers were Fowler and McCreery.

The case of Mr. ex-Alderman Florence Scannell was again the subject of an hour's discussion in the House to-day. Mr. Brooks, who claims Scannell as a uent, obtained the floor on a question of privi lege, and prefaced a resolution to discharge Scannell from custody with a straggling speech about Radical tyranny and Radical bastiles, rights of white Americans, and the Radical preference shown to negroes. He dwelt upon the fact that Scannell was a poor man, and could not afford to pay the fine. Dickey got after him, and wanted to know if the poor laboring men of New-York were the habit of wearing diamond pins. Brooks's reply was weak and ludicrous, and was received with laughter from all parts of the chamber. Judge Lawrence expressed a willingness to have Scannell dis charged, if he would make affidavit that he was unable to pay the fine; but the House did not seem to be governed by the same spirit, and concluded to make an example in this case, so Brooks's resolution was tabled. Scannell says he will fight the thing through by remaining a prisoner. Mr. Blaine got the Army Appropriation bill before the House to-day in Committee of the Whole. The debate at once became lively and interesting, Blaine allowing members full swing to express their views. The subject of army brought out Logan and Windom, who began a fierce attack on Gen, Garfield's Military Committee for being penny wise and pound foolish, in reducing the rank and file of the Army while the great expense of supporting supernumerary officers was left intact. Gartield manfully defended his Committee, and said they were ready to bring in a bill making sweeping reductions in the Army at any moment. Fernando Wood got the floor and began a Democratic attack on Radical extravagance, but Elaine silenced him with a few facts and figures, and then agreed to postpone further discussion on the bill, in order to allow Gen. Garfield to make a report from the Military Committee to-morrow, providing for a reduction of the Army.

The San Domingo annextion matter continues to attract attention. M. Augenard the Envoy of President Baez, has been in conference with Senators and Representatives to-day. A pamphlet on the present condition and resources of the Dominican Republic has been prepared, and will be distributed to-morrow.

Secretary Seward is greatly annoyed at the publication of the letter of John P. Hale, Minister to Spain, in which he charges the Secretary with having been mixed up in various Spanish jobs with Perrys his Secretary of Legation. The Secretary is endeavoring to find out to whom the letter was addressed

and by whom it was made public. The House Committee on Banking and Currency to-day agreed to report the bill, prepared by the Senate Finance Committee, amending the National Banking law. The first section requires a report to be made to the Controller of the Currency, by some officer of the bank, as often as the Controller deems it necessary, exhibiting in detail the resources and liabilities of the association. A failure to make such report subjects the association to a penalty of \$100 for every day after five days that such report is delayed. Abstracts of said reports are required to be made by the Controller, and published in a newspaper when the association is established. Every National Bank selected as a depository is not allowed to exceed 90 per cent of the par value of the bonds held by the treasurer as security. Any officer or agent of a bank designated as a depository, offering to pay money or other valuable consideration for obtaining or retaining public moneys, or if any agent of the Government receive any consideration for making deposits of public money, he is deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and upon conviction is liable to fine and imprisonment. It provides for a salary to receivers of \$1,500 per annum, in addition to the commissions, which they are to receive on all banks whose capital exceeds \$100,000. It prohibits National Banks from loaning on United States Notes, or on circulating notes of National Banks as collat-

void. The Banking Committee have added an amendment to the bill, redistributing the circulating currency, by taking \$25,000,000 from these States that have an excess, giving \$10,000,000 to he South, and the remainder to the States and Territories that have not their required quota.

A committee appointed at a large meeting of distillers, merchants, and receivers of Western whisky in Baltimore recently, was before the Committee of Ways and Means of the House this morning. The object of these gentlemen is to urge that section 50 of the act of July 26, 1868, requiring distilled spirits, manufactured and in bond, prior to the passage of said act, to be withdrawn, tax paid, within nine months of the date thereof, under penalty of confiscation, be so amended as to provide that an extension of twelve months time after April 29, 1869, shall be given for the payment of said tax.

The Sub Committee on Reconstruction, which has charge of the subject of deciding upon those who are entitled to have their political disabilities removed have determined to embody them all in one bill amounting to several hundreds, representing all the reconstructed States.

Last Friday the Supreme Court ordered a writ of prohibition to be served on Judge Underwood, based on the application of the Attorney of Commonwealth of Virginia, who alleged that Judge Underwood had improperly and illegally interfered with sentences of the State Courts by discharging certain convicts. Judge Underwood has acknowledged the service of the writ, and the Supreme Court has designated Friday next for the hearing of the cause.

This afternoon Mr. Dempsey, of the firm of Dempsey & O'Tool, proceeded to the Patent Office and asked Mr. Duncan, a clerk in the Commissioner's office, whether he was the author of a certain report to the Commissioner relative to the contract between that firm and the office. Mr. Duncan answered that he was, whereupon Mr. Dempsey suddenly drew a cowhide and inflicted sundry blows on Mr. Duncan. Much excitement was caused among the clerks by this occurrence, and parties interfered to prevent further violence. Mr. Dempsey says that Mr. Duncan had reported to the Commissioners that his testi-mony should not be credited, and, as his statements were made upon oath, he considered Mr. Duncan's remark an imputation on his character for truth. which insult he felt compelled by a sense of honor to

The messenger with the electoral vote of Nevada has just arrived here, and placed it in the hands of the Vice-President. He has been detained on the road by heavy snow storms, and was unable for weeks to proceed on his journey.

An important meeting of manufacturers of all kinds is called at the Board of Trade Rooms in Philadelphia, for Feb. 17, to organize a national league for the interest of home industry.

An official document was transmitted to both Houses to-day, from the President, in relation to the encroachments of the agents of the Hudson Bay Company upon the trade and territory of Alaska. A communication inclosed says the Russians have been aware for many years that the traders of the Hudson Bay Company have established houses on their territory, but they have failed to report it to the home Government. The English post at Yancon is large and well built, consisting of the company's new stores and traiding house, all surrounded by a stockade. In reply to a letter from Secretary Schofield, Secretary Seward says, the provisions of the treaty between Russia and us, ceeding the Territory of Alaska, is conclusive against the right of the Hudson Bay Company to establish, or maintain such an establishment at that port besides, the Indian Interiors Act of 1825, is applicable to our newly-acquired territory, the President being anthorized to direct the military to remove all intruders and unlicensed traders. In order to carry the act into full execution, Mr. Seward says it appears essential that a District Court, with the usual judicial and ministerial officers, be established in Alaska.

A Washington dispatch to The Boston Daily Advertiser, dated February 2, says: Gen. Grant, in conversation this morning, took square ground in favor of the principle of Impartial Suffrage. He seemed to have some doubt about the power of Congress to regulate suffrage by law, but said that there could be no sound objection to submitting a constitutional amendment to the people. He spoke of the one passed by the House on Saturday as embodying the right idea, but expressed no opinion on the language therein chosen. He said explicitly that the principle ade. In reply to a letter from Secretary Schofield,

therein chosen. He said explicitly that the priciple of impartial suffrage is right in itself, and added that as we have through the reconstruction acts, imposed negro suffrage on the Southern States, it is only fair that the Northern States should give the ballot to their own colored citizens. He thought the question at issue had better be disposed of as soon as possible, so as to take a disturbing element out of our affairs, and indicated a hope that the amendment would be passed by Congress before the end of the present session.

Senator Sumner presented a petition, on Thursday, from C. Hansen of New-York, and a naturalized cit from C. Hansen of New-York, and a naturalized citizen of the United States, which will probably give rise to voluminous correspondence between the diplomatists of this country and those of Denmark and Pressia. Mr. Hansen states that a company, with himself, was formed in the United States for the purpose of opening a ship canal across the Isthmus of Holstein; that on application to the Government of Denmark the company received a con-cession for the survey of the canal, in ac-cordance wherewith the company expended large sums of money in making the pre-liminary surveys, and was prepared to enter upon the execution of the work, but was prevented by the war between Prussia and Denmark. war between Prussia and Denmark. By the treaty of peace subsequently made between the Kingdom of Prussia and Denmark, Prussia acquired the territory through which the canal was to run. It was provided that all contracts made by the Kingdom of Denmark should be observed and ratified by the Kingdom of Prussia. The petitioner, in behalf of his company, under that section of the treaty, applied to the Government of Prussia for permission to execute this important of Prussia for permission to execute this important commercial work. All his efforts have proved fruitless, and he is now compelled to appeal to his own Gov-ernment, through the Senate, to assert and protect his rights, and he demands 500,000 Damish dohars as indemnification. The petition is accompanied by a correspondence with Bismarck and the Holstein

correspondence with Bismarck and the Holstein Government.

Many inquiries are being made as to the exact terms of the bill recently passed by the House to allow Deputy Collectors and Assistant Assessors of Internal Revenue, acting as Collectors or Assessors, the pay of Collectors and Assessors. The following is the exact phraseology of the bill:

Be it enacted, &c., That any Deputy Collector or Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue who has performed or may hereafter perform under anthority or requirement of the law the duties of Collector of Internal Revenue, or Assessor of Internal Revenue, in consequence of any vacancy in the office of such Collector or Assessor, or on account of the suspension from duty, or temporary disability from sickness or other cause of such Collector or Assessor, shall be entitled and receive the same pay and compensation as is provided for such Collectors or Assessor in the districts respectively, but no such payment shall in any case be made where the Collector or Assessor has received or may be paid compensation for services rendered during the same period of time.

Mrs. Stover and her children left Washington for their home in Tennessee, via Orange and Alexandria Pollector this morning. They were accompanied to

Mrs. Stover and her children left Washington for their home in Tennessee, via Orange and Alexandria Railroad, this morning. They were accompanied to the Potomae Ferry wharf by the President and Mrs. Senator Patterson, who returned to the Excentive Mansion after seeing the party safely on the Alexandria steamer. It was the intention of the wife of the President to accompany her daughter, Mrs. Stover, but, she being in feeble health, was prevented from doing so by the disagreeable weather.

The Lighthouse Board has received information that the revolving red light exhibited from a lighthouse on Lucretia Point, north coast of Cuba, has been temporarily discontinued.

been temporarily discontinued. Christian Sharp, of Philadelphia, inventor of Sharp's breech-loading rifle, has presented a petition Sharp's breech-loading rine, has presented a petition to Congress praying for an extension of his patent for the term of seven years. He states that he has not received for his invention a remuneration ade-quate to its immense value and importance to the

The following are the Customs receipts at the ports named from Jan. 23 to Jan. 30 inclusive: Boston, \$275,000 98; New-York, \$2,244,674 24; Philadelphia, \$275,090 98; New-York, \$3,34,04 24; Philadelphia, \$139,498 46; Baltimore, \$179,403 43; New-Orleans, Jan. 1 to Jan. 9, \$157,296 78; San Francisco, Jan. 1 to Jan. 9, \$108,625 70; total, \$2,099,389 17.

The following were the proceedings in the Su-

The following were the proceedings in the Supreme Court to day:

The American Wood Paper Company vs. Heft et al.—
Motion for leave to intervene and dismiss argued.
Moulder vs. Forest.—Motion to dismiss argued. Original

—The State of Texas vs. White, Childs, et al.—The bill in

case sues to recover of the defendants certain bonds of
the United States transferred to the defendants by the
Robel Military Board at the outbreak of the war, on the
ground that such Military Board was without authority
whatever to deprive the State of its bonds, and that
there was therefore no valid contract of transfer. Argument commenced. In the matter of the writ of prohibition
issued to Judge Underwood of Virginia, return was made
of the service of the writ, and the hearing postponed to
Friday next. eral. Such loans and contracts are not binding and

EUROPE.

GREAT BRITAIN. PREPARATIONS FOR THE MEETING OF PARLIA-MENT-LORD CLARENDON.

LONDON, Feb. 5-The preparations for the meeting of Parliament are nearly complete. In the House the Hon. Henry T. Cowper will move and Mr. Mandella will second the address to the Queen. Lord Clarendon's health is much impaired and it

is expected that he will soon be obliged to retire from the Foreign Office.

A MEETING IN REHALF OF THE FENIANS. There was a large meeting here last night in favor of granting amnesty to the Fenian prisoners.

> THE EASTERN QUESTION. THE ATTITUDE OF GREECE.

LONDON, Feb. 5 .- The Powers participating in the Paris Conference have granted a brief space of time for Greece to decide on their proposals. King George has returned to Athens, and is engaged in forming a new Cabinet. He finds great difficulty in completing the ministry, owing to the hostility of the Greeks to the Conference; but it is announced that Zaimis has consented to act as Premier and Delijannis as Minister of Foreign Affairs, both of whom are favorable to the Conference, and that the other seats in the Cabinet have also been filled with Ministers who will consent to sign the protocol. Great excitement prevails in Athens. Mr. Bulgaris, the retiring Prime Minister, is immensely popular, and extensive demonstrations of sympathy are made in his favor by the

ERECTION OF A SYNAGOGUE. Madrid, Feb. 5 .- The erection of a synagogue iu this city has been licensed by the authorities.

ESPARTERO DECLINES A SEAT IN THE CORTES. Espartero has refused to accept the seat in the Cortes, to which he was recently elected.

FRANCE.

DEATH OF THE MARQUIS OF MOUSTIER. Paris, Feb. 5 .- The Marquis of Moustier, late Minister of Foreign Affairs, died to-day. Dispatches from Algeria announce that the insurgents were met by the troops, and after a brief engagement were routed and dispersed.

THE FRENCH BLUE BOOK ON FOREIGN AF

The French Blue Book thus refers to the relations of France with the principal nations of Europe: ations of France with she principal nations of Europe:

"When the Emperor's Government set forth, a year ago, the cusemble of their foleign policy, they did not he sitate to express their firm confidence in the maintenance of peace. That hope has not been deceived. Not only general tranquilty has not been troubled, but even the agitations which had arisen in several countries, thereby trying the wisdom of the Cabinets, gave them the opportunity to show a real desire of averting complications; in fact, those movements extended nowhere beyond the limits indicated by the causes which had excited them; and the relations of the Powers have not suffered from events, the rebound of which would have certainly been felt at other times.

themselves from the beginning the most strict neutrality in presence of the facts that have occurred in the Penia-sula. If, justly procecupied by our duty to secure the se-curity of our follow-subjects, we sent into the principal curity of our fellow-subjects, we sent into the principal ports of Spain ships having for their mission the safeguard of French interests, at the same time our agents received the formal order to abstain from every act which could have been construed ian asnterference in the internal affairs of the country. It remains to us but to wish that Spain may happily pass through that crisis, and that the Government chosen by her may assure to her the boon of a durable tranquillity.

"At the moment when the last revolution burst out an important act had just settled the material interests of the limitrophe populations of France and Spain. The International Commission intrusted with the delimitation of the Pyrences had terminated the work it pursued for

fernational Commission intrusted with the definition of the Pyrenees had terminated the work it pursued for nearly 15 years, and the French and Spanish delegates signed the flual act, giving the diplomatic sanction to that important task. The frontier, which contradictory pretensions as well as the nesure of the soil rendered so provide the same forth sattled.

"In Italy we have also to announce the success of an important question. The Convention of 1866, concerning the division of the Poutifical debt, had not settled all the practical difficulties. That technical work had been conpractical difficulties. That technical work had been confided to a Commission of special gentlemen. It was inof July hast by an arrangement was maken the holy Father's government was satisfied. The efforts attempted since that time to suspend its effects have but aforded to the Italian Government the occasion of highly affirming its firm will to carry on the contracted engagements, and the Italian Parliament associated itself with the Ministry's declaration with a spirit that was considered with reason as an incontestible proof of the calm of the public mind.

"Preoccupied and the humanitarian question arising out of the improvements daily introduced in the material of European arms, the Cabinet of St. Petersburgh, in deference to the personal wish of the Emperor Alexander, took with the different courts the mitiative of a proposition tending to limit, if not entirely prohibit, the use of explosive builets. The Emperor's Government shared that idea with so much haste, that His Majesty, personally animated with the feelings that had dictated that step, had already pronounced himsel' against the use of such had already pronounced himsel against the use of such projectiles. Russia's overtures having met with a favorable reception, the delegates of the several powers, assembled at St. Pelersburgh, have settled powers, assembled at St. Peersburgh, have settled the terms of a declaration, admitting the principle they had recopized. The conference terminated its task on the 16th of October last, and the act stipulating the result of its works has already received, as far as France is concerned, the adhesion which is to give it a definitive value. The general situation is the East has incessantly been the object of the preoccupation of the Emperor's Government. The great difficulty of conciliating the elements so different, and sometimes so contradictory, which compose the Oriental problem, and the necessities of paramount importance (de premiere importance) connected for Europe with the maintenance of the state of things established by the treaties, sufficiently explain our deep and constant solicitude.

nected for Europe with the maintenance of the state of things established by the treaties, sufficiently explain our deep and constant solicitude.

"Therefore, when Prussia, in presence of the complications which had arisen between the Turkish Government and the Cabinet of Athens, in consequence of the last incidents of the Candian question, took the initiative of a proposal tending to defer to the powers signatories of the Treaty of Paris, the difference which so seriously menaced the peace in the East, we did not hesitate to recommend that combination to the assent of all the interested powers. We have had the satisfaction of seeing it accepted. In the mean time, the good offices of a ship of the Imperial navy, which was at the moment in the Greek waters, had already averted all danger of an immediate conflict between the naval forces of Turkey and Greece. A conference then assembled at Paris. Thanks to the conciliatory spirit which has prevailed throughout their deliberations, the plenipetentiaries have agreed upon the principle of international law dominating the debate, and the dovernment will be soon able to make known the definitive result of the friendly intervention of the powers.

"The Ottoman Government has not lost sight of internationals, the creation of a Council of State, several members of which are Christian subjects of the Sultan, afforded a new proof of the sucerity of the efforts of the Porte to march on in the path of progress. Moreover, the right she granted a year sgo to foreigners to acquire land property in the empire, has just been completed by regulations which mears is immediate practical execution: a protocol to regulate the right to hold property has been signed by the representatives of the principal powers, and henceforth meares to foreign interests all powers and henceforth meares to foreign interests all powers, and

THE WEST INDIES.

THE ANNEXATION QUESTION IN ST. THOMAS. HAVANA, Feb. 5 .- A vessel just arrived from St. Thomas reports that the project for annexation to the United States is watched with a great deal of interest. The yacht Henrietta arrived at St. Thomas on the 24th uit, and salled again for St. Croix.

THE TOWN OF SEYLOO AGAINST BAEZ. HAVANA, Feb. 5 .- Later advices from St Domingo state that the town of Seyloo, in the province of the East, has prenounced against Bacz, and is in open

CUBA.

THE ASSASSINATION OF GEN. ARANGO. HAVANA, Feb. 5 .- The Diario of this city has a long editorial article to-day, attempting to prove that the revolutionary Gen. Arango was assassmated by order of Gen. Quesada.

THE WAR TO CONTINUE.

THE WAR TO CONTINUE.

HAVANA, Feb. 5.—José de Armas, the Peace Commissioner to the insurgents, has returned, having been unauccossful. The insurgents demand that sufficient guarantees be given them that Gen. Dulco and the Spanish Government will comply with the promises made. Authentic and thoroughly trustworthy information from Puerto Principe deny the statement published in the Diario that Gen. Augustino Arrango was assassinated by order of Quesada. In view of their return to arms, and of the demands made by the insurrents, it is

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certain that the war will continue. The fate of the Island can only be decided by arms, as the Government cannot grant the demands of the insurrectionists. The war in the Eastern Department continues, Santiago and the immediate surroundings were free of revolutionists. The aqueduct had been repaired. The most conflicting stories were in circulation regarding the killing and death of many prominent insurgents, who had presented themselves to accept the amnesty. The report that the insurgent Gen. Aquilera is expurred is doubtful.

MEXICO.

A DIFFICULTY IN THE MEXICAN CONGRESS-PAS-SAGE OF A NEW RAILROAD BILL-A REPLY TO EX-MINISTER CAMPBELL.

HAVANA, Feb. 5 .- The steamer from Vera Cruz arrived yesterday. She brings the following news from the City of Mexico: A difficulty occurred in the Mexican Congress on the 15th ult., caused by a misunderstanding of parliamentary rules. The Speaker left the
chair and retired from the chamber. He was joined by
if members, and the House was left without a quorum.
The affair was subsequently arranged, and the seceding
members returned the next day to their seats. The bril
granting to Julius Skitton a concession for the construction of the railway between El Paso and the City of
Mexico, was passed. The Congress adjourned on the 21sh
of January. The correspondent of The New York Heraid
at Mexico, reports that Gen. Canto, the alleged unurderer
of Gen. Patoni has secaped from prison, and is now at
large. Señor Altimiranti has written a letter affecting
important American interests, in reply to some statements made by ex-Minister Campbell. The letter has
fallen into the hands of an American citizen, and will be
forwarded to New-York. Mexican Congress on the 15th ult., caused by a misunder-

A PRONUNCIAMENTO IN FAVOR OF SANTA ANNA. ico state that Quiroga and other Generals have pro-nounced in favor of Santa Anna, and that the movement

SOUTH AMERICA.

VOMITO-THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION. HAVANA, Feb. 4.-Late Venezuela papers

contain the following news: The vemito is still prevalent at Caraccas. Count Barthelemi de la Ville, the Italian Charge d'Affairs, died of it. It appears that a great ma-jority of the people prefer Ruperto Monagas for Presi-dent.

COLOMBIA.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF A UNITED STATES CONSUL-GROSS OUTRAGE COMMITTED ON HIS RESIDENCE-THE UNITED STATES FLAG TORN DOWN AND TRAMPLED UNDER FOOT-COLOMBIAN JUSTICE EXEMPLIFIED. [FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

PALMYRA (State of Cauca), Jan. 18 .- This usually quiet town was the seene of a most gross outrage on the person of Mr. James M. Eder, United States Consul at Buenaventura, which was very nearly attended with fatal consequences to the few foreigners in this place. The following is a simple narration of the facts, for the truthfulness of which I can vouch. Mr. James M. Eder had engaged the services of a Colombian named Julian Paz de Cordoba, whose occupation is a common carrier, to convey a quantity of tobacco from this piace to Buenaventura. On receipt of the tobacco by Mr. Eder's agent at Buenaventura, he found that the packages had been opened, and their contents replaced by a lot of rubbish. He immediately informed Mr. Eder of the fact, and warned him against Cordoba as a man of bad reputation and a thief. On confronting Cordova on his return to Palmyra, Mr. Eder demanded an explanation about the tobacco, when the latter at once became insolent. Mr. Eder then proceeded to the effice of the Judge of the Criminal Court to lodge his complaint against Cordoba. Upon hearing of this the latter became violent, and threatened to take the life of Edor. He went home and got a double-barreled gun loaded with buckshot, and, on meeting with Eder, leveled the gun at his head, crying out that he would shoot him dead, and after him all the foreigners in the place. The Alcaide and the District-Attorney saw the na myth the gan, and heard his expressions, but took no notice whatever of him, allowing him to go unmoderate to he deadly served. Julian Paz de Cordoba, whose occupation is a common

no notice whatever of him, allowing him to go him lested on his deadly erraid.

Mr. Eder meanwhile saw the judge, and gave him the proofs of Cordoba's rascality. While thus engaged the latter came up with this gun, when one of Mr. Eder's friends called out, warning him of the assassin. On looking around, Mr. Eder beheld the man, only ten paces distant, with his gun raised to his shoulder in the act of shooting. Mr. Eder jumped aside, and warned the man not to shoot, but no attention was paid to his words. Mr. Law faultur his life in danger, drew a revolver, and apcarry out his threat, struck him a blow with his fist, which caused him to fall backward—breaking his neck on the stone floor—a corpse. A terrible excitement at once broke out. Cries of Down with foreigners, and death to Eder were heard on all sides. Though the Colombian was the aggressor, and a man of the worst reputation no account was taken of the fact. Mr. Eder was at once arrested on a charge of murder, and thrown into the worst dungeon in the place. He protested against such a preceding, and called upon those who witnessed the affair to state if he was guilty of any crime. But the claimer was the louder, and many cried out: "Pat the danned foreigner in trons." And but for the timely interference of some of the respectable people of the town he would have been thus disposed of, he was compelled to remain for 10 days in his dungeon, without a ray of light being pertuitted to enter its barred windows, and in company with some half a dozen of the vilest convicts. No attention was given to his remoistrance, nor his repeated statement that he was a United States Consul and Vice-Consul of Chili, and that his liberty should not be curreiled.

After a primary examination had been held, which lasted ten days, he was finally set at fluerty, but informed that he would again be tried at Cait before a higher tribunal. During the interval, on New-Year's Mr. Eder opened his house to his friends, and, being a public holiday, siphayed the United States flag, a mob approached, tore down the United States flag, and argeded it through the streets, and trampled it under foot, at the same time grossly insulting the foreign residents of the place.

The respectable portion of the community were indigented to the content of the community were indig

foot, at the same time grossly insulting the foreign residents of the place.

The respectable portion of the community were indignant at this gross outrage upon a fluited states Consilbut those who openly expressed any sympathy were also insulted, and informed that the lives of foreigners would be unsafe if this sympathy for them was not immediately stifled. The case of Mr. Eder is now in the courts of Cail. Owing to sickness, he was allowed to remain at this place. He has received the condolence of all the respectable people of Cail, but the authorities are evaluated to control of the courts are evaluated. this place. The has terminate the authorities are anxious to curry favor with the rabble, and hence very little justice is to be expected from them. There is an urgent necessity on the part of the United States Government to protect its citizens in this part of the worm.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

PERSONAL ENCOUNTERS AT NASHVILLE-A MEM-BER OF THE LEGISLATURE "SOUNDLY

THRASHED." NASHVILLE, Feb. 5 .- A personal encounter

took place this morning, at the Capitol, between Controller Blackburn and Representative Brown, who introduced a resolution the day before, in the House, reflect duced a resolution the day before, in the Bouse, reflecting upon the Controller for the misappropriation of Agricultural College funds. The charge was without foundation. Mr. Brown was soundly thrashed. Another personal difficulty occurred between Mr. Mailony, the resonal difficulty occurred between Mr. Cogle of the House of Representatives. Cogle was the assailant, but came off second best. BURNING OF SPRING HILL COLLEGE

MOBILE, Ala., Feb. 5.—Spring Hill College, situated on Spring Hill, sax miles from this city, was entirely destroyed by fire last night. The students hardly escaped with their lives, losing their clothes and valuables. The library furniture and museum were all destroyed. No one was injured. The loss is \$100,000; insurance, \$65,000. THE QUESTION OF NEGRO ELIGIBILITY IN THE

THE QUESTION OF NEGRO ELIGIBILITY IN THE GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 5.—In the Legislature to-day, the House refused to reconsider the resolution referring the question of negro eligibility to the Saprems Court. Members speaking in opposition to a reconsideration of the action of the House, said the question of negro eligibility belongs imperatively to the House, and that it would degrade itself by referring the question to another branch of the Government, after the House had solemnly settled the question, that the Judgement of this House was final and conclusive, that the House had already decided that negroes are not eligible to scats on this floor, and the decision must stand and cannot be referred to the Courts. The vote on the question to reconsider stook Yeas, 56; Nays, 76.

THE TEXAS CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION. THE TEXAS CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

New-Orleans, Feb. 5.—A special dispatch from Austin to The Galveston News, dated the 4th unsured submitting the Convention to day engrossed the ordinance submitting the Constitution to the people. It provides for an election of members of Congress and State officers on the first Monday of July. A motion to adjourn sine die for the purpose of defeating the adoption of the ordinance, was voted down.

VETO OF THE ILLINOIS EAILWAY FARE BILL-

CHICAGO, Feb. 5 .- To-day Gov. Palmer vetoed the bill recently passed by the Legislature to regulate the fares on the railroads in Illinois. The veto is likely to be sustained. The Joint Canvassing Committee have reported that at the last election in this State a majority of 7.6 votes in favor of holding a Constitutional Conven-

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN MISSOURI. St. Louis, Feb. 5 .- A joint resolution was atroduced in the House to-day providing for the submission to the people at the next general election of a Con-

stitutional amendment declaring that hereafter no person shall be denied the right to vote on account for sex. The resolution was tabled by a vote of St Ayes to 43 Nava